1	2	3
	(vii) NTC (APKKM) Ltd.,	Sh. R. Kanojia, General Manager
	(viii) NTC (TN&P), Ltd.,	Sh. A.N. Kutty, Manager
	(ix) NTC (DP&R), Ltd.,	Sh. H.S. Rathore, Gen. Mgr. for SCs/STs and B.K. Vij, Dy. Gen. Mgr. for OBCs
14.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Shri R.K. Misra, General Manager
Statutory/Autonomous Organisations		
15.	Central Silk Board	Dr. V. Thiagarajan, Jt. Director
16.	Textile Committee	Shri P.K. Mandal, Chief Inspecting Officer
17.	Jute Manufactures Development Council	Sh. J.K. Sen, Asstt. Secretary
18.	National Centre for Jute Diversification	Shri Subrata Biswas, Executive Director
19.	National Institute of Fashion Technology	Ms. Meena Dureja, Registrar
20.	Central Wool Development Board	Dr. D.K. Dhodawat, Executive, Director

Application of POTO in Jammu and Kashmir

*413. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the controversy arising out of the first application of the POTO in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details of the case and the views of the State Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government are forwarding some advice to the State Government on this development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that, on 22.11.2001, a raid was conducted on the residential house of one Gh. Mohammad Dar s/o Mohammad Abdullah Dar R/o Safakadal, Srinagar on the basis on an intelligence input that terrorists had established a hide-out in the said house. During the operation, a substantial quantity of arms/ammunition, explosives, etc. were recovered and five persons including Gh. Mohammad Dar were arrested.

Invoking the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 (POTO), a case FIR No. 218/2001 was registered at Police Station, Safakadal (Srinagar). The house in question was sealed as the initial investigation led to the belief that the hide-out had been constructed out of the proceeds of terrorism. Upon a further legal examination of the issue, it was found that only a part of the house, being used as a hide-out of terrorists, could be reasonably believed to have been constructed out of the proceeds of terrorism and not the entire house. It was, therefore, decided that the seizure of the house was not warranted in this case and the house was accordingly restored to the family.

The State Government has further informed that action has been taken to dispel fears and remove apprehensions voiced by a section of the public and political parties about the likely misuse of POTO.

(c) No, Sir.

Use of coal mine pit as ash pond

*414. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mines Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) of Coal India has given favourable report to NALCO, Angul, regarding use of coal mine pit as ash pond;

(b) if so, the reasons for which Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) is not giving permission for use of coal mine pit as ash pond; and

(c) by when a decision regarding use of coal mine pit as ash pond is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) Angul, approached Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) for use of pits for ash filling. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) (Regional Institute No. VII) were entrusted by NALCO in April, 2001 the task of assessing voids available at Balanda opencast (OC) and Bharatpur South OC mines. CMPDIL submitted its report to NALCO in July, 2001 assessing the voids available for ash filling as under:—

Bharatpur South OC	-	Total void	-	13.3 million cum
Balanda OC	-	Total void	-	18.7 million cum

(c) Methodology of ash filling, environment aspects like assessment of leacheate from backfilled ash etc. are yet to be studied.